

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. LXVIII

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LIPPIA VINOSA Moldenke, sp. nov.

Suffrutex 1 m. altus; ramis ramulisque dense brunneo-hirsutulis; foliis decussato-oppositis vel ternatis; petiolis brevissimis dense hirsutulis; laminis foliorum crassiusculis ovalibus usque ad 6 cm. longis 4 cm. latis supra dense scabrido-pubescentibus, subtus densissime velutino-tomentosis, margine regulariter serrulatis, ad apicem acutis vel obtusis ad basin subcordulatis, reticulo venularum supra impresso; inflorescentiis axillaribus pedunculatis dense capitatis.

Subshrub, about 1 m. tall; branches and branchlets subtetragonal, very densely hirsutulous with brownish wide-spreading hairs; principal internodes 3.5--6 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite or ternate; petioles short, 5--6 mm. long, densely hirsutulous like the branches; leaf-blades rather thick-textured but not stiff, oval in shape, dark-green above, grayish beneath, to 6 cm. long and 4 cm. wide when mature, acute or rounded-obtuse (when young) at the apex, obscurely subcordulate at the base and somewhat cuneately prolonged into the petiole, regularly rounded-serrulate from almost the base to the apex, roughly pubescent above with bulbous-based hairs, very densely velvety-tomentose beneath; vein and veinlet reticulation impressed above and prominent beneath; inflorescence axillary, 2 or 3 per node, shorter than the subtending leaves, to about 3 cm. long when mature; peduncles slender, 1--2 cm. long, densely hirsutulous with brownish spreading hairs like the branches; heads capitate, about 1 cm. long and wide, densely many-flowered; bractlets rather large, oval, about 6 mm. long and 3 mm. wide, very densely strigose-pubescent, acute at the apex; corolla hypocrateriform, wine-red, the tube about 6 mm. long, the limb 1.5 mm. wide.

The type of this species was collected by Gert Hatschbach and O. Guimarães (no. 24621) on a campo at Terenos, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on August 13, 1970, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey. Its general aspect is much like that of some species of *Hyptis*.

STACHYTARPHETA ANDERSONII Moldenke, sp. nov.

Fruticulus, caule solitario gracile dense puberulento; foliis oppositis crassiusculis firmis ellipticis undique puberulentis ad apicem argute acutis vel breviter acuminatis, ad basin attenuatis, margine integerrimis vel minutissime serrulatis; inflorescentiis spicatis, spicis densissime multifloris angustis; bracteis lanceolatis perspicuis; corollis caeruleis hypocrateriformibus.

Single-stemmed low shrub, to 60 cm. tall; stems slender, obtusely tetragonal, very densely brownish-puberulent throughout, with a few short and erect branches at or near the apex which are similar to the stem in texture and puberulence; principal internodes rather uniform, about 4 cm. long, each with a pair of leaves; leaves de-

cussate-opposite, the blades very firm or even subcoriaceous in texture when dry, probably fleshy when fresh, uniformly green on both surfaces, elliptic, 6--8 cm. long, 3--4 cm. wide, very sharply acute or short-acuminate at the apex, entire or with a few very minute teeth occasionally above the middle, attenuate into the petiole at the base, very minutely but rather densely puberulent on both surfaces, often with a few scattered circular glands beneath, the venation obscure above, only the midrib and lower portions of the 4 or 5 secondaries somewhat prominulous beneath; inflorescence terminal, spicate, the spikes 22--35 cm. long or longer, slender, very densely many-flowered; peduncles short, 1.5--2 cm. long, resembling the stems and branches in size, texture, and puberulence; rachis slender but quite deeply sculptured beneath each flower; bracts lanceolate, very conspicuous, closely imbricate, 1--1.5 cm. long, about 1.5 mm. wide, long-acuminate or aristate at the apex, minutely puberulent on the outside, rather conspicuously scarious-margined from the base to the apex; corolla hypocrateriform, blue, its tube about 1 cm. long, the limb about 1 cm. wide.

The type of this distinctive species was collected by William R. Anderson (no. 7105) -- in whose honor it is named -- in the cerrado in an area of cerrado and grassy campo traversed by a small stream, at about 600 meters altitude, 2--4 km. by road north of Funil and the Rio Paraná on the Planalto do Brasil, Goiás, Brazil, on March 14, 1973, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Universidade de Brasilia in Brasilia, Brazil.

STACHYTARPHETA JAMAICENSIS f. PARVIFLORA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis dimidium brevioribus recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its corollas much shorter, usually only about half as long.

The type of the form was collected by F. R. Fosberg & D. R. Stoddart (no. 54896) on greatly disturbed coral gravel in the area back of the docks on Canton Island, Phoenix Islands, Central Pacific, on June 10, 1973, and is deposited in the United States National Herbarium as sheet no. 2680407. My wife and I found the same form in one very large roadside colony in Ceylon earlier this year, its small flowers making it quite distinctive.

STACHYTARPHETA LACUNOSA var. ATTENUATA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum ad basin attenuato-acutis vel subcuneatis recedit. This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaf-blades attenuate acute or subcuneate at the base.

The type of the variety was collected by H. S. Irwin, R. Reis dos Santos, R. Souza, & S. F. de Fonseca (no. 22157) on rocky slopes with soil-filled pockets and crevices about 12 km. southwest of Diamantina, at 1370 m. altitude, on the Planalto do Brasil, Minas Gerais, Brazil, on January 18, 1969, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden; shrub 1 m., locally common.